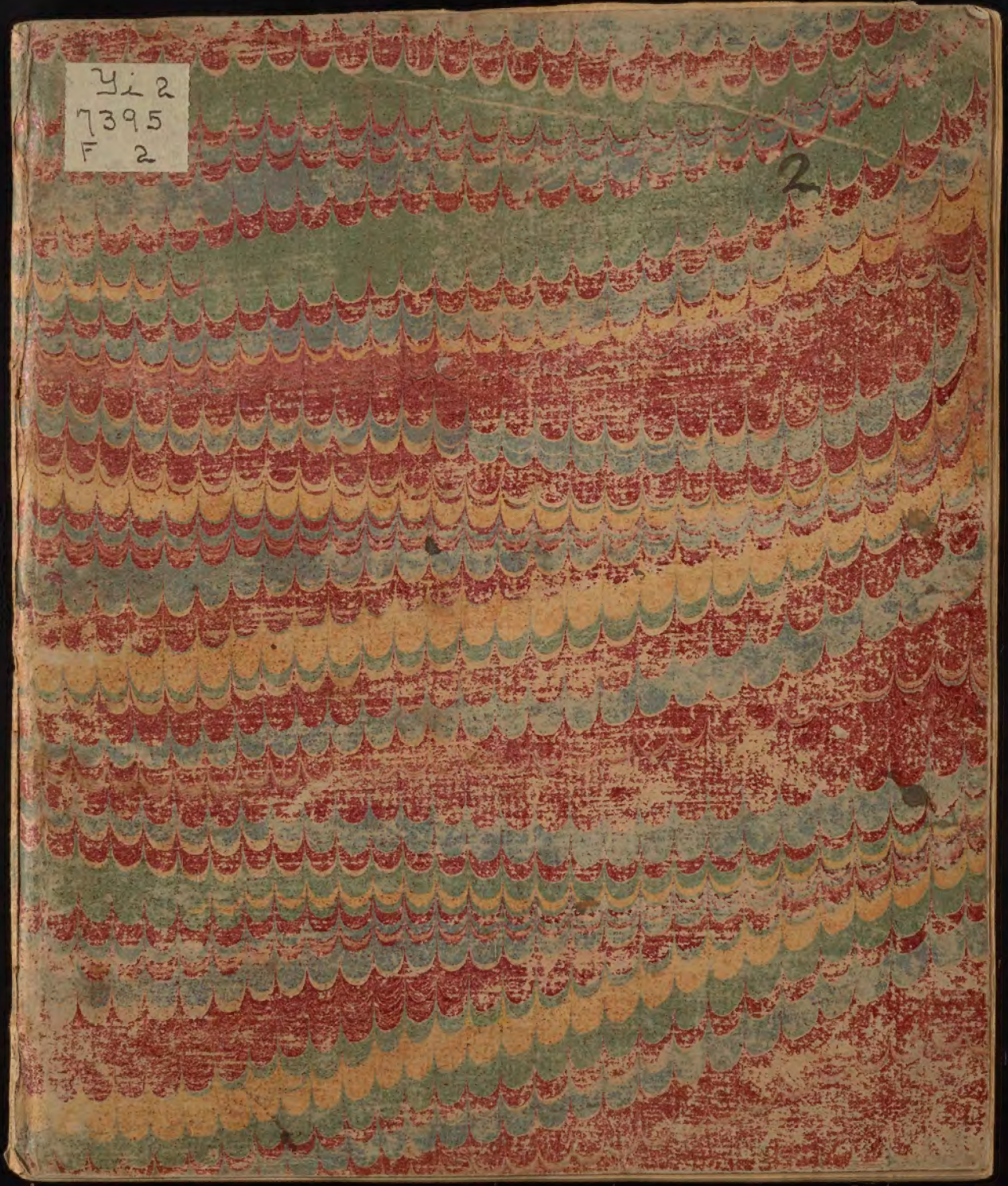
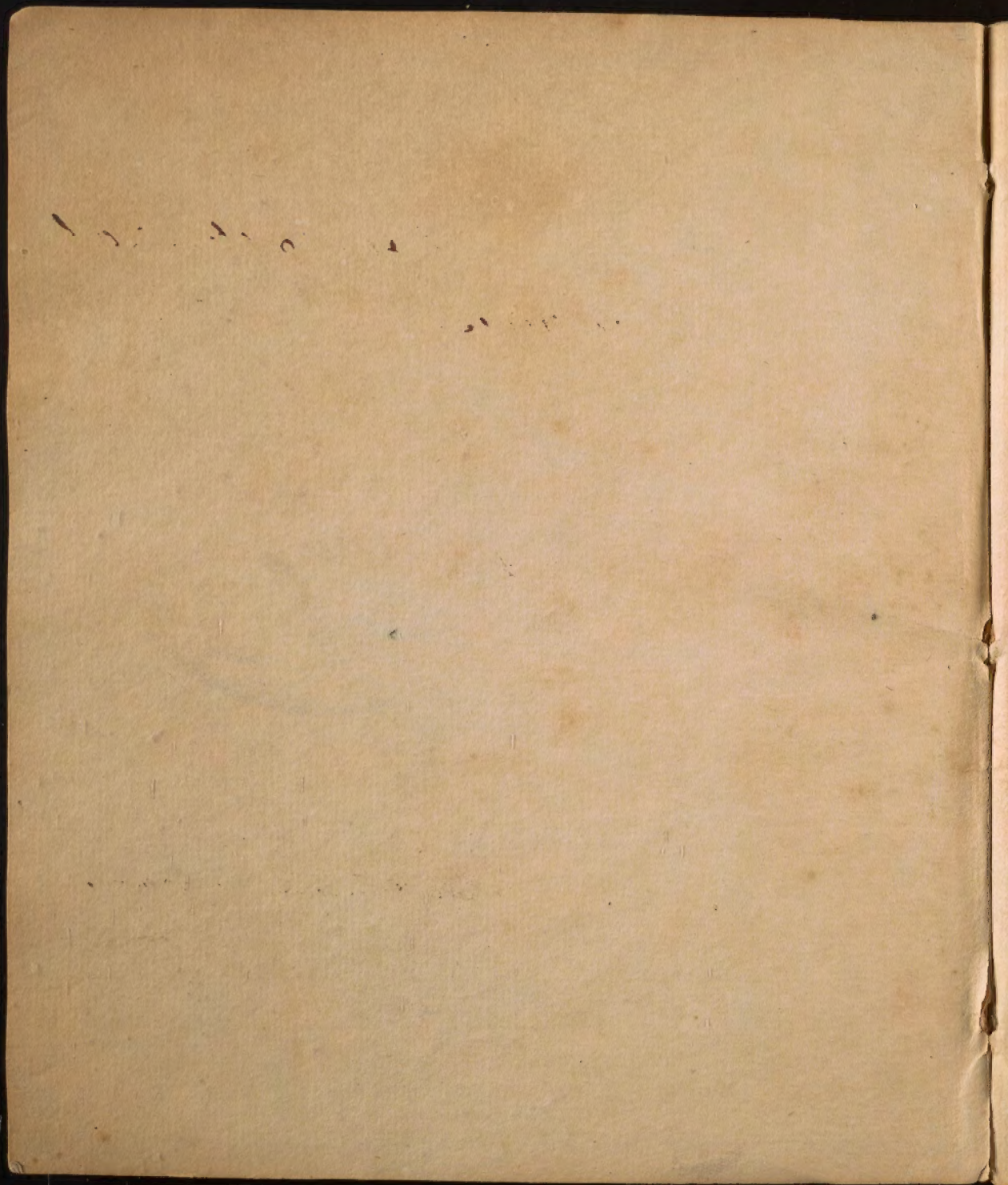


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2





✓ 2 Examine the ^{whole} countenance. ² many ^{Diseases} ~~indis~~ show themselves in the face. such as consumpⁿ - by pallor - hanging of the lips - stare - deep melan-
-cholly - Hydrocephalus - a frown - mania - a wildness
in the face.

3 and above all the State of the pupil.

It indicates the State of the brain to be dis-
-ordered when enlarged - & Dr. ^{Darwin} ~~Wilkinson~~ has
lately said indicates consumption. It certainly
-ly teaches much in the yellow fever.

4 Examine the ~~State~~ color of his hair - red
hair most subject to phthisis. - black hair
generally connected ^{to} with irritable habit.

5 Attend to the teeth. Good teeth very indicated
connected ^{to} with consumpⁿ. I have not found
it so - if it is - owing to ^{easy} ~~good~~ mastication tempting
to eat too much solid food - w: ^{is} ~~disposed~~ to ^{that} ~~inflame~~ ^{the} ~~teeth~~
Species ^{we} shall call inflammⁿ: - But bad
teeth certainly dispose to bad health from im-
-perfect mastication, or impure matters mixed with
the aliment. - I shall hereafter say they often produce

all these questions afford more or less insight into a disease according as the disease is acute or chronic. —

But your business in a sick room is not yet ended. There ~~are~~ is much remains yet to be discovered by your own silent observations without asking a single question. —

1 Examine the Dentures of the patient. But when most natural. Is he quiet or restless in bed. V

3 Examine the eyes of your patient — whether ^{whether one wider open than other} red — move quickly — or languid be whether black — or not — & why? Consump. & putrid sore throat.

5 What weight of bed clothes suit him best? — ^{Of} ~~the~~ the more action — the more clothes

6 Attend to the Respiration. It shows state of the lungs in all its numerous diseases, & degrees of fever. —

7 Attend to the state of the skin, whether

general diseases, when they do not act.

✓ I attend to the state of the tongue - Here
silence must be broken & the patient
sh^d? be desired to put it out of his mouth.

- white indicates ^{common} fever of inflammation. ~~kind~~ -
also symptomatic of ~~fever of mixed debility~~. ^{by fever} natural
yellow bilious ^{fever} these take care of
tongue, great malignity in fever - & dry

~~imposition~~ - Black tongue - a fever
tending to now: ~~in yellow~~ a black tongue
of the true typhoid or putrid kind - here
last stage of yellow fever. -
guard against imposition - The tongue is
often tinged black from claret - port wine -

Liquorice - diff^r Currant jelly - & tobacco -

I have ~~now~~ been deceived by each - [This w^d?
not been y^e case, if Authors & my masters
in medicine had not tho't them too trifling
to be mentioned.] The yellowness in a bilious
fever continues often for four or five days
after y^e crisis of the disorder. -

10 Attend to the state of the nails -
black - the approach of fever or death.
~~not~~ favourable. yellow - yellow fever.

Dry or moist - whether mador or sudor -
whether partial or general. -

& To the Voice. - a hoarseness an alarming
sign in cough - a squeaking voice indicates
Cynanche trachealis ✓

10th: Attend particularly to the State of the
Pulse. as 19 diseases of 20 are febrile & of course seated in the art^l vessels & ^{of course seated in the art^l vessels}
of the heart. & the nature & degree chiefly by
the pulse, and as in nearly all other
diseases Directly, or indirectly, affect the
force or frequency of the pulse, it becomes
as at our setting out to make ourselves
intimately acquainted with every thing
it relates to it. I shall therefore spend
a lecture upon it. — go to lecture on signs
of diseases.

1 The pulse sh^d be felt with the
fingers & not the thumb. Perhaps an
advantage is derived from fingers of one

✓ To supply the want of such an instrument
the aid of all the four fingers should be called
in where they can be conveniently applied.
^{one of} The final causes of 4 instead of one finger ^{is} ~~is~~
"to ~~multiply~~ increase involution, & we certainly
feel best with all of them. We should feel
the right (when convenient) with the left, & the
left with the fingers of the right hand. The little
finger is best called into action in this way.

4

hand. It is to be wished an instrument could be contrived to enlarge & render more acute the sense of feeling as is done of vision by glasses, & hearing & acoustics. ✓

1 Different positions of the body - as lying on the back - Prone - Sitting - Standing up - & proximity to fire. -

3 Different positions of the Arm influence the pulse - th^d be free from pressure - pro-
-motion best - the fewest muscles then

act. I know a gentleman in this city who can stop his pulse by the action of the muscles of his Arm.

4 Passions of the mind - such as hope - fear - anger - also the action of the understanding all influence the pulse, - sh^d not be felt now after a patient enters a room, nor should a judgement be formed of it after it has been recommended.

5 Conversations - a patient pulse is

V. In the Pulse ^{it} is fuller & harder in the
affected than in the sound side Dr. Hui.
relates a case in w^{ch} it was 50 strokes in a
minute in ^{or affected side} $\frac{1}{2}$ night - & from 30 to 92 in
the left or sound side. —

• To form a complete judgement,
not less than 20 strokes should be felt - for
I have found a pause at every 18th stroke.
The Chinese always feel 49. — Hence per-
haps their great accuracy is & knowledge
in the pulse. —

5

Often questioned by the recital of his case.
Should be felt, before or after it.

6 The state of sensation ^{in a physician} ~~is~~ is different in
different postures of his body. He should
always therefore feel it in the same posture.
Sitting for a reason formerly given he
be preferred. He will find an advantage
by ⁱⁿ ~~by~~ concentrating his sensations by
commanding silence; and even shutting
his eyes. By the Oppression of One sense,
the acting sense is rendered more distinct
and acute. —

7 The pulse sh^d ^{generally} ~~also~~ be felt in both arms. ✓
Sometimes the pulse runs ^{alone} ~~along~~ the
Radius. I have known four or five
cases of this. The first time I perceived
it, it alarmed me. It sh^d not be forgotten
in patients who have it. —

✓ owing to Stimulus of food business &c
hence excitation of forces in evening.

+ 10th Women have quicker
pulses than men. —

8 An allowance sh^d be made for the exposure of the arm to the cold, which by its relative gravity lowers the pulse.

Obs^d at the hospital. — Cold reduces [&] pulse. ^{It is 10 ~~less~~ in winter than summer. In Greenland 40 seasons}
 9 Different states of the hystern ^{as to time of seasons}
~~slower in winter than summer.~~
 — cause the Pulse. It is much slower in the

^{at} morning than ^{in the} middle day — or in
 the evening — ^{as according to Dr Haller.} & fuller
 than in the waking state. ^{65 in the morning & 80 at night}
 according to Dr Haller. ^{Attend to this.}
 sh^d hereafter explain the cause of it. —

10 The pulse is different in different periods of life. It is quickest in Infancy ^{& childhood} so much
 so, — that a slow pulse in a young child is
 always considered as a mark of disease
 & particularly of the brain. The pulse
 in children varies with their ages. It
 is from 130 — to 140 on the day of its

V The pulse is slowest in Animals according to their size & vice versa. — owing to several causes — but chiefly to heart being larger in small animals in proportion to their bulk than in larger ones. Short men have quicker pulses than tall men.

birth. During the first year it is from 108 to 120. During the 2nd from 90 to 108 - During the 3rd from 80 to 108 - & it about the same during the 4th 5th & 6th years of their lives. In the 7th year it is 72 - at & after 12 it is ~~from~~ the same as Adults w^{ch} is from 60 to 80. It is more easily quick^d than the pulse in Adults from Stimuli. A full meal quickens it 12 strokes in a minute. It is best felt when they are asleep. 15 or 20 strokes below any of the ~~irregularities~~ mentioned indicate the brain to be affected! - pulse

In old people the ^{pulse} becomes slower and fuller than in middle life.

Perhaps I shall ~~say~~ make it appear hereafter that it depends on the same cause as its becoming fuller & slower in

✓ Dr Heberden has likewise taken notice of it. He tells us that he has found it at 42-30, & even 26 in Old people.

X This fact was likewise first suggested to me by Morgagni, and Dr Heberden tells us that

+ ~~Dr Heberden~~ met with two cases of Old men whose pulses were irregular in health - became irregular in Sickness - and irregular in proportion as they recovered. -

Sleep - viz unequal excitement, or an
abstraction of excitement from the muscles
~~in the~~ ~~and a concentration~~ (which are totally re-
-laxed in sleep & muscles weakened in old age)
and a concentration ^{or absorption} of this excitement
in the arterial system. - Further the
pulse is ~~apt~~ ^{subject} to ~~franges~~ ^{franges} in old people.
Out of the pulses of near 50 old people
whom I have examined with a sphygmograph
to this fact, I have found this phenomⁿ:
in $\frac{3}{4}$ of them. Morgagni first sugges-
-ted the idea to me. It is remarkable
that it becomes regular by disease,
from ^e action of a new stimulus upon
it. ~~But further the pulse in old~~
~~people~~ ~~but it is equally remarkable that~~
~~it seldom becomes much weaker~~
than the pulse of a ^{healthy} person in middle
life even when they labour under inflamⁿ

V 11 The pulse different in different stages of
Society. In Indians only 60. In business life
frequent than in inhabitants of Citizens. —

12 There is a certain idiosyncrasy in the
pulses of some people which require particular
attention & which cannot be explained
by any of the common or natural
laws of the system. I know a woman in
this city ⁱⁿ whom no fever has ever raised
her pulse above 70. — Some people have
a pulse ~~naturally~~ quicker than natural.
& some fuller. — Mr Peters 100 in a minute.

~~Great Advantages would arise from~~
~~at the present moment.~~

a Physician's knowledge of the state of
all his patients pulses in health. He
would better understand by this means its
deviations from health in sickness. ~~not.~~
To determine the velocity of the pulse, pulse

glasses & watches have been contr'd — the
last to be preferred, as the first, ^{has become} familiar to
rich people ^{from being so often used by Invalids} ~~an idea of the departing~~
& serves, as an emblem of departing life. Count
only $\frac{1}{4}$ of a minute. — of little consequence.

~~on~~ ~~litious~~ ~~fuers~~. Old M^r Fisher's case.
aged 77 - no quickness till 3 days before
death. ~~Dr Fisher was saying he has known at 42 30~~
~~be so in old people~~

This finishes the directions for feeling
a pulse. ~~Let us next enquire into the~~
~~history of the pulse & into the~~
knowledge ^{which} is to be obtained from ~~them~~ ^{its} ~~their~~

numerous variations. Volumes have
been written on this subject. We read of
the undulatory - oscillatory - & venous
pulse - & we hear ^{the} astonishment of the
predictions of ^{the Spanish Physician} ~~of~~ ^{from} these supposed

states of the pulse in acute diseases. Dr Fuller
in feeling pulses declared that they had no foundation, & I was lately
~~appearing of it~~. After 40 years experience
I was happy by finding our aut^r in Dr Huxley's diseases of
my own confirms it. It decays in all
Spain & an old Spanish Ph^y to the high & something
ages - in all diseases - and all states of

every disease. - I shall mention the facts
which are to be depended on - and which
tho' some of them are solitary may present
your falling into mistakes.

influenced by so many circumstances, & diverts the
mind from fullness - tension &c which are more important
+ It is subdivided ¹ into the quick & frequent.

The quick alludes to the time of each stroke,
the frequent - to the number of strokes in
a minute. 29. The quick occurs in inf.
- the frequent ^{After exercise &} in hectic fever. I

2 V The full & quick pulse without
hardness - which occurs in the first
stage of the yellow & bilious fever. This
might be called the lynchus pulse

I There is a febrile pulse - This is materially different from ^{the frequent} ~~a~~ ~~galic~~ pulse which is observed in health from exercise. It is attended with in some cases with a jerk - and at all times imparts a sensation of irregular or convulsive action in the artery. It is sometimes contracted - sometimes feels like a flattered quill under the finger. ⁺ and is

This febrile pulse is subdivided into - the

(1) full - & hard ^{or tense} pulse - such as occurs in the ^{or synocha} pulse.

Rheumatism & Phlemonia ^{very seldom} ^{met in} ^{very} quick. - always dangerous if above 120 except in Phlemonia.

3 There is the small & hard or tense pulse, and in a mixed Rheumatism.

as in Phlemonia in delicate habits - more quick than the former. I have given the name of synochula pulse.

4 The typhus pulse - ~~for~~ weak & quick without hardness - as in the 2nd stage of what are called ^{low} the putrid & nervous fever. when it is the said fever. But here there is a great

✓ I saw a case of recovery from yellow fever in which
it was 175 ^{marks the} Eye.

✓ The lynchoid pulse. This pulse is
a grade or two below the lyncha,
or lynchula pulse. It will in some
cases bear bleeding.

✓ I shall only add here that too much
attention has been paid to the frequency
of ^{the} pulse. ~~Some~~ ^{its} vigor is of
much more consequence — for more
of ^{the} ~~circumstances~~ ^{formerly mentioned} affect its frequency
than its strength. —

These is the slow pulse - It occurs in
Hydrocephalus internus ^{Capitulum} a case of only
 10 or 12 strokes in a minute related in the case
 Vol. of the mid. lobe: It occurs in malig:
 - nant fever. pulse frequently 60-50-44-2
 even 30. in the yellow fever
 or locked.

7 There is the depressed pulse - which is weak and low as in Pneumonia or the -
in his Diseases of Jamaica.
- Dr Guier describes it most accurately

Sometimes scarcely perceptible - but
 the capacious V. - It sometimes oc-
 curred in the yellow fever. Is described by Dr
 Sydenham. ^o
 There is the Intermitting pulse. we
 find in which it

There is the Intermitting pulse. We find this in many ^{acute} Diseases, ^{in which it} ~~is~~ always dangerous. ~~death is ever danger~~. It occurred in a typhoid pneumonia in 1788 & often attends the plague & malignant fevers. ^{the} of a person who died who had had

of a person who has the
this pulse, I shew no disease of ^{the} Brain.
Is found also in of heart as well as
Heart or Arteries, ~~It~~ ^{It} is dangerous in
chronic diseases. — common in persons worn out with pain or
want of sleep. Do not expect to find them single.

They all frequently run into each other. Do not expect any one of them con-
= Flamingo

to ~~the~~ those diseases, and the operations
of medicines in them.

5 The Intermittent - which is ^{frequency} full-quick
& sometimes hard - in the paroxysm
of the fever - ~~but a mixture of~~ Is
more related to typhoid than any other.
- hence the same medicines which do
harm in typhoid fever do harm here
as wine - Bark - Opium & generally Blis-
ters. V

These finish the febrile pulses -

But

16 There is full - rounded - & quick pulse
not very quick - with a little irregu-
lar action or jerk in it. This occurs in
^{Gout & Dropsy} for these
~~app to~~ ^{to} ~~tonic~~ ^{leprosy} ~~& palsy~~ ^{& Dropsy} -
^{belong} ~~to the~~ diseases ^{are} partly arterial & partly
to the nervous system - hence there is
some irregular action or convulsions

o It is easily distinguished from the weak
 pulse formerly mentioned 1 by imparting
 a sense of tension to the finger. It sh^d
 be felt for some time in order to
 discover this tension, ^{but where it cannot be perceived,} 2 By occurring
 in the first stage of acute disease, &
 in the paroxysms of such as are
 periodical. 3 By arising from
 evacuations of purging or bloodletting.

v It depends, ^{as well as the slow pulse,} on affection of the brain
 of the heart, and in some cases
 of the liver. In others 37 strokes
 in a minute.

1 Short men quicker pulse ⁿ of
tall

2 Winter slower ⁿ of summer

3 Women's quicker ⁿ of men.

4 Dicrotus - two quick strokes
succeeded by regular or slow
ones.

5 Incidens one rising over a
another for 3 strokes like the
waves of the sea.

in even the same diseases. They change
into different stages - different days - &
Sometimes on the same day - This fact
of great consequence - Shows the necessity
of frequently visiting your patients in
febrile diseases, & of frequently

varying your prescriptions - The
fever is nothing but ^{arterial}
~~disease~~ is a condition of the system, &
this should be conformed to, instead of
the ^{which is} name given to a disease. -

V There is sometimes a bounding pulse
in which two or three quick strokes are
followed by one slow one - Said by Boerhaave
to indicate Dyspnea - but not so, accord^g to
Himmerman. It is called the Dicrotus
pulse or one rising over

4 There is the unequal pulse - common
another for 3 striking ^{triple} waves of the sea.
in diseases of the breast - full & weak
called inequus. -
alternately. All this variety in the pulse

in the pulse - for irregularity of action, or
convulsion in the Arterial system I shall
say hereafter constitutes the proximate
cause of fever. —

2, There is the weak - ^{the} ~~weak~~ ^{frequency} pulse without
any irregular action as in all the ^{chronic} diseases
of debility which affect the Nervous System.

3, There is a full bounding pulse ^{without a fever} such as occurs
in aneurism & polypus. It ^{should} be carefully disting.
is generally attended with palpitation of the heart. ✓

I think these remarks on the pulse
to be indispensably necessary to your
profiting ^{by} the clinical lectures. ~~They~~

conceive the Pulse to be the dial plate
But ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ fevers it is the disease itself, and
of the system in most of diseases. I say
all those local affections which fill our rooms
more steps upon it than any thing
are only symptoms of this disease as I shall sh.
else. It was neglected by Hippocrates
& Galen & others - Galen first roused the
attention of Physicians to it. D. Brown

depends upon the greater or lesser strength
of the heart - or arteries, or upon both
E.g. the full on the former - the hard
on the latter - full & hard on both.
- The hard in old people - on a disposition of Epilepsy?
The Varieties described, further ^{depend} on the
State of the lungs & on the irritab^y of the
system. This is manifested in Diseases
which are simply Nervous. Much less
to be learned in them ^{from the pulse} than in arterial
diseases, & perhaps nothing except when
they bring the heart & arteries into sympathy.
It changes a hundred times frequently in
Hysteria. - It ^{is} sometimes absent for hours.
I once saw it for absent for 24 hours in
a disorder of Alimentary canal, & yet the
patient recovered. - It is sometimes absent
for 12 hours in fever without death.

in his system of medicine treats it ^{the} w:
 counterpoise. In the system of physis which
 I propose to teach, ~~the~~ a knowledge of
 its different states, & of all the circum-
 -stances ⁱⁿ influence it are of the utmost
 consequence, of it - and habits of attention
 to it will produce an accuracy and
 perfection of knowledge in it, of which
 as yet you can form no conception.
 - The Astorial System which gives
 the pulse, is ¹⁰ intimately connected ^{the} w:
 the nervous system - the Arteries:
 canal - the Lymphatics - & ^{the} brain,
 that few things affect either of them
 without being ^{more or less} discovered in the pulse.
 I make it a practice to examine it
 not only when I wish to determine

✓ One thing more gent: absolutely
necessary, before you prescribe for, or
leave your patient, & that is to give
his Disease a name. This I know
is difficult for many Diseases from
novelty, or combinations ^{& frequent change} have -
you ought to have
names - But this will not satisfy
your patient - his disorder must be named,
or you will not long maintain his
confidence. In the modern nomenclature
you will find names ev' - and if the
disease be not a plain or simple one,
the more technical y^e name y^e better.
Story of Erymosis. — Take care
only Gent: if you should decide in

15

upon V.S. but 2 in regulating diet.
3 the use of Opium. 4 the exhibition
of Vomits & purges. 5 the use of the
hot & cold bath — 6. the pediluvium
7 sudorifics — and 8 Bark. — V

— All that has been delivered ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{is}
~~to the~~ necessary to be known in all
first visit to a patient before we pre-
scribe for him. In our next, &
subsequent visits — our questions may
be much fewer. And perhaps the
fewer the better, especially in acute
diseases of the ~~breast~~ ^{speaking} where ~~it~~ ^{it}
~~much~~ much gives pain. They sh?
be: what is the effect of the medicine
upon the Stomach — bowels — Urine &
inspiration — for by y. name polite

a commercial city, & the yellow fever
should make its appearance, not to
call it by its proper name. Instead
of it - call it ^{prevailing fever -} bilious fever - ^{pestil}
epidemic - ^{of a quick termination}
fever - nervous fever - in flame Remittent
Common Intermittent - Lethargy -
lingering illness -
and - of even gout. This paganism in
medicine will be very acceptable ⁱⁿ to
those people who hold the golden balance
of wealth & fame in their hands, and
will defend you from being stigmatized
as madmen, and fools, & enemies to
the prosperity of your country.

people now falsely designate breast. —
2 What is the state of the appetite, &
3 How long has the patient slept — &
was it sound — the respiration in any
degree of the two last always favorable.
— ble. —

Nov^r 16. Lectured on Consumptions
from Lemuel O'Hagan — In^r Reed — &
cases.

Nov^r 17. The same subject continued.

— 21 D^o continued. —

— 23 D^o con^d.

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